WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1882. Amusements To-Day.

Booth's Theatre - The Romany Rys.

Figur Frentre — In Romany Rys.
Figur Frentre — Maccetts.
Russell's Museum — Breadway and Sh et.
Rig Indian Wijwam — Shh et.
Rig Indian Wijwam — Shh et.
Fifth Avenue Theatre — Biller Taylor. Germania Theatre-Becarde Madison Square Theatre-Young Mrs. Winthrop Mible's Garden-Around the World in se Days. Matthee Park Theatre-Fresh, the American.

The Alexant-Breatway and states.
Thatle Theatre-Women as they Should Soil lie

The people of Ohio yesterday elected twenty-one Congressmen and a Secretary of State and Supreme Judge. In several of the Congress districts, besides the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties, there were Greenback and Prohibition candidates: and for the State offices also there were candidates of all these four parties. In the Republican party of Ohio there is no open exhibition of the strife

seen in several other States between the

Stalwart and anti-Stalwart factions, nor is

the Democracy of the State distracted by

factious leaders. The temperance question,

however, has been hotly contested as a State

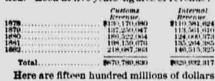
issue during the campaign, many Republican voters, especially the German-American voters, having become disgusted with the attitude of their party in the State toward it, and taken sides with the Democracy. In the present Congress Ohio has 15 Republican and 5 Democratic Representatives and the vote of the State for Governor last year was: FOSTER, Republican, 312,735; BOOKWALTER, Democrat, 288,426; LUDLOW,

The returns at hand here in the first hour of this morning indicate that vesterday the Democrats carried the State for their State ticket, overcoming the heavy Republican mafority of last year, and that in the elections for Congressmen they have gained in an unexpected way.

Prohibitionist, 16,597; SEITZ, Greenbacker,

Effects of the Treasury Surplus. An overflowing Treasury is a source of

extravagance and corruption, besides being a strain upon labor through enormous taxation. Look at five years' figures of revenue:



raised by taxes, which fall mainly on the tollers who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow. Deducting Sundays and holidays, the taxation averages about a million of dollars daily for these five years!

These are appailing figures, and they show a constant and regular increase from 1878 to 1882 in both kinds. If there was a great public exigency demanding taxation, the people would freely submit to it, as they did during the civil war. The existing tariff and the internal revenue system were established as war measures. More than half a generation has passed away since the close of the rebellion, and yet these taxes are continued in full rigor, without an attempt at modification.

The necessary consequence of this iniquitous policy is an increasing surplus in the Treasury. In 1881 it exceeded one hundred millions, and in the fiscal year of 1882 more than one hundred and fifty millions. This surplus is the objective point of the Rings, the jobbers, the speculators, and the adventurers, who thronged the corridors of trol of the House of Representatives. These plunderers had been shut out from the spoils by six years of Democratic ascenluncy. They rushed with ravenous appetites to the capital as to a land of promis when they knew that SECOR ROBESON, ETIPER, HISCOCK, and PAGE were to handle the reins. They were not disappointed.

The excessive appropriations for the current year, aggregating seventy-eight mil as over those for the preceding year, are be ascribed to the surplus. The River and Harbor steal would never have passed but for the surplus. The jobs in the Navy and other acts are the outcome of this sur plus. But for the elections this fall, which had a restraining effect on the candidates for reflection, the bulk of the surplus would bave been squandered.

Schemes which will require tens of millions are ready to be launched at the next session, with every prospect of success. Mr. BLAINE and his friends are engaged in a large speculation in both the Virginias. The proposition to assume the State debt, of which Mahone has repudiated more than a third, or about the share assigned to West Virginia, has a political and a financial object.

This projected raid on the Treasury will naturally attract the support of all the schemers who infest Washington, as a basis for their jobs, by a log-rolling arrangement like that by which the River and Harbor steal was carried through. A cooperative plan of plunder is always popular with the traffickers in legislation. It brings in votes from both parties, and divides responsibility.

The programme of the Republican leaders is to keep up the tariff and the internal revenue abomination, because they furnish the surplus by which Rings and robbers flourish and raids on the Treasury are made easy. And while they do this for their own enrichment, the great monopolies are protected in their extortions, and are always ready to contribute large sums of money to retain a majority in Congress that will be subservient to their purposes.

The surplus in the Treasury has, therefore, not only opened the door wide to an organized gang of plunderers, but it has debauched our politics and offered an unlimited premium to corruption. In a moral sense, it would be a public blessing to cast every dollar of this vast accumulation into the ocean, if by that sacrifice the Government could be restored to the simplicity and honesty of the fa hers of the republic, and frugality again become the wisdom of administration.

The Department of Justice-Distrust.

We agree with our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, that there has been a good deal more talk than action about following up the charges of bribery in the Star route case, and that there is not much evidence of a desire on the part of the Attorney-General to have a prompt and thorough in-

vestigation and prosecution. The announcement is made in Washington, however, that the Attorney-General has re tained Mr. H. H. WELLS, formerly District Attorney of the District of Columbia, as bribery. Mr. WILLIAM DICKSON, the fore-

the charges, is dissatisfied with this action. and thinks the proceedings should be directed by the Court before whom the case was tried and by the present District Attorney for the District. This officer is Mr. Georgi B. CORKRILL. According to some reports. Mr. CORKHILL has always been favorable to the defence in the Star route cases; but it is fair to say that he denies this imputation.

One thing seems certain. If Mr. CORKHILL is fit to remain District Attorney, the prosecu tion of the inquiry concerning the alleged at tempt to bribe jurors on the Star route trial should be left in his hands. If he cannot safely be intrusted with it, then he ought to be turned out.

The Revised Statutes of the United States prohibit any payments to special counsel except upon the certificate of the Attorney General that the services could not have been performed by him, or by the Solicitor-General, or by the officers of the Department of Justice, or by the District Attorneys. It is plain that this service can be performed by the District Attorney if he is the right man.

There is no reason why the public moneys should be appropriated to the payment of counsel whose services would be unnecessary if the Government officers did their duty.

## Col. George Bliss on the Great River and Harbor Steal.

River and Harbor Congressmen caught short by indignant public opinion in their districts are everywhere offering one or the other of two arguments in defence of the bill. The first argument is that it is not a steal but a great and beneficent anti-monopoly measure designed to head off the grasping railroad corporations. The second argument is that it is not a steal, because nobody can put his finger on a single item not war ranted by the public needs and not based upon the careful estimates and impartial recommendations of the engineers of the

War Department. "Any criticism," said a conspicuous Dem ocratic culprit, the Hon, ARCHIBALD M BLISS of Brooklyn, "made upon a Congress man for voting in favor of river and harbor appropriations must fall with equal force apon the Government engineers, gentlemer of high character, holding honorable positions in the service, graduates of West Point who are supposed to be free from political bias or influence.

Col. GEORGE BLISS of this town, a private citizen gifted with energy and an uncom monly clear head, has taken the trouble to go behind the items of the River and Harbor bill passed at the late session. He has exam ined the record of previous appropriations, the estimates and recommendations of the Government engineers, and the general merits of the works in question. The result of his labors lies before us in the shape of a very interesting pamphlet. He utterly demolishes the plea of the jobbing Congressmen who have taken refuge behind the En gineer Corps; and at the same time he knocks the bottom out of the anti-monopoly argument, since the sums of money which he hows to be stolen or wasted cannot by any possible construction be regarded as an investment in the interests of the people as against the carrying corporations.

Let us look at some of Col. BLISS's discoveries, and at the same time make the personal application which his well-known good nature has led him to avoid:

The harbor at Swanton, Vermont, gets \$4,500 this year for the construction of a breakwater 1,900 feet long. Up to date only 200 feet of this wonderful breakwater have been accomplished, and yet it has already cost \$60,000. By the simple rule of three we find that at this rate the completed structure will cost the nation \$4,384,615. That is considerably more than a thousand dollars for every man, woman, and child in the township of Swanton.

For St. Anthony's Falls, near Minneapolls the Forty-seventh Congress voted \$25,000. although there were no estimates, the improvement having been, in fact, completed. The Congressman responsible for St. An-Congress at the last session in anticipation | thony's Falls is WILLIAM D. WASHBURN, a Republican. He voted for the River and Harbor bill at every opportunity.

The harbor at Port Clinton, Ohio, gets \$6,000. It has already cost the Government \$40,000, and the estimate for finishing up the job is \$45,000 more. This appropriation is made on the strength of the report of an engineer who submits the amazing fact that in the commercial year ending May 31, 1881, twenty-eight vessels, averaging no quite seventy tons, cleared Port Clintonabout one vessel a fortnight! JAMES MON-ROE RITCHIE, a Republican, is responsible for Port Clinton. He voted to pass the steal over the veto.

Vermilion Harbor is another marvellous centre of Ohio commerce. Its "improvement" has already cost the people \$111,946, and its friends call for \$60,000 more. The Deputy Collector reports that in eleven months ending May 31, 1881, not less than nineteen vessels sailed out of Vermilion: while the amount of revenue collected for the Government during the same period was sixteen dollars and a half. The representative of Vermilion in the Forty-seventh Con gress is John B. Rice, a Republican and a fellow townsman of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. He voted for the bill over the veto.

The engineer who reported on the Talli poosa River, which gets \$15,000, says that "its present commerce is not worth considering. The engineer who reported on the Cahaba River, in Alabama, which gets \$20,000, and will require \$577,000 if the work is carried on. "The extent of trade that would be built up can only be conjectured. There are but two settlements on the river." An en- go further? gineer who surveyed the mouth of the Oconto River, in Wisconsin, which gets \$15,000, and expects \$115,000, reported that "general commerce and navigation will not be benefited by a harbor at this point." The engineer who reported on Clinch River, Tennessee thinks that \$13,400, in addition to the \$13,000 already given, would "enable rivermen to bring out cargoes in rain tides." The engineer who waded up Duck River, in the same State, hopes that \$25,000 will "secure 21 to 31 feet during a boating season of four to six

Still greater curiosities of dishonesty are found on the Jersey coast. Manasquan River has had \$32,000 in past years, and now gets in regard to the remaining 28 items. They \$7,000, in the face of this report from the engineer sent to investigate:

"One single storm may demolish the whole structure as it is now a well-established fact that a single gal hanges the entire nature and position of the in tiscussion, in fact, it is claimed that, owing stability of the sandy shores, every change of tide affect the entrance to a more or less degree. The question wi arise as to whether the enormous expense of constru-ing and maintaining such a work will prove coensurate to any heneficial result that may be gained There are some speculative minds who see in this im-provement the saving of millions of property from de-struction by storms, but the experience of the past will scarcely justify such an assertion.

The representatives of Manasquan in Con gress are John Hart Brewer, a Republican. and MILES Ross, a Democrat. They tumbled over each other in their eagerness to get the

steal through Congress and over the veto. The appropriation of money for some of these streams is like throwing dollars into a special counsel to investigate the charges of | quicksand. Pearl River, in Mississippi, gets \$17,500 for the prosecution of work that "is man of the jury and the person who made | not considered permanent," the engineers | completed. The total expenditure involved

say, "because it appears quite certain that the channel opened will gradually fill." The Tchefuncte Blver, in Louislana, and the beautiful Tickfaw are to be scraped out at an expense of \$3,500, with the certainty that they will fill right up again. The Calcasicu River, in the same State, gets \$7,000 for work that is "not considered permanent," although the sanguine engineer adds, "I have no doubt that were the river made navigable a number of nice farms would be located. And of the mysterious Bayou Terre Bonne the most hopeful account that can be supplied for the jobbers to build upon is this "Unless the plantation ditches are changed so as to drain into the swamps, the bayou will, for purposes of navigation, deteriorate

year by year. Col. BLISS passes grimly on to certain votes of money to be expended in this State. Here is Wilson harbor, in Niagara county, getting \$10,000 this year on top of \$30,000 in the past, with \$60,000 expected in the future, all in spite of the following report from the Government engineer:

"The harbor is of local importance only, the number of arrivals and departures not averaging one a week during the season of navigation, and these being vessels of not over eighty tons burden."

The representative of Wilson harbor, with its small schooner once a week, is Col. BLISS'S friend DICK CROWLEY, who is not recorded on any of the several votes concerning the River and Harbor bill.

Then we have Oak Orchard harbor, or creek, also emptying into Lake Ontario That gets \$3,000, but it has had in all \$163,500, and wants \$100,000 more. The engineer says: "This harbor is of local importance only, one or two

reasels a week visiting it during the season of naviga-lon, averaging not more than seventy tons each. I could, however, be made a good harbor of refuge." Oak Orchard harbor lies within Van Voor-HIS's district. The record does not show that

VAN VOORHIS'S vote was at any time cast against the steal. Pultneyville harbor, in Wayne county, gets \$4,000, in addition to past favors amounting to \$67,000, notwithstanding this discouraging remark from the engineer:

"The harbor is of local value only, the arrivals and departures not averaging over one a week during the season of navigation, and the average tonnage of these

For Pultneyville Congressman Camp is responsible. Nowhere do we find that he voted against the steal.

A little job now for the first time figuring in the annual appropriations is the pretended improvement of Grass River, in St. Lawrence county. An appropriation of \$3,000 is made for digging out this stream, so that "small steamers, drawing three feet of water," may ascend to Massena village through the entire summer. At present the small steamers are compelled to stop four miles short of Massena village for a greater part of the season, sending on their passengers by wagon. It appears that there is a summer hotel at Massena. The reporting engineer is an ingenuous man. He says:

"As to the commercial interest to be benefited by the oposed work I think there is no question. Masseus is a centre of a wealthy country, and as a summer resor-

The representative of this precious stream is ABRAHAM X. PARKER, a Republican, a thoughtful friend of tavern keepers and the unblushing advocate of River and Harbor jobs of all sizes.

Another queer case is the appropriation of \$15,000 for New Rochelle harbor and \$3,000 for Echo harbor. The engineer's report explains that the " very limited trade by water with New Rochelle is carried to Echo harbor." That accounts for the \$3,000 and the additional \$19,955 that is asked. But if Echo harbor accommodates the very limited commerce of New Rochelle, why should New Rochelle harbor have \$15,000 and want \$20,825 more? The answer may be found in this extraordinary paragraph from the engineer's report:

The improvement indicated by the present survey refers to that part of New Rochelle harbor configuous to Glen and Flat islands, upon which buildings adapted to the purpose of a summer resort have been erected. A number of steamers convey exentsionists during the warm weather to these islands, and it is understood bject of the exa ations just made of the channels is to prepare safe and convenient lines of approach and departure from the islands se-lected for the purposes named. Commerce and trade with New Rochelle have apparently little to do with the proposed improvement. The amount of ton nage of the steamers and barges conveying the excur-sionists to the islands is not known. The trips, however are frequent and the number of passengers large. The improvements stated will conduce to the protection of life of excursionists in search of fresh air and health although no commerce may be directly benefited thereby The dredging of the interior channel around files Island will not, it is supposed, secure a permanent ! provement nor do the features of the locality indicate my mode of insuring such permanence."

Perhaps the most astonishing discovery made by Col. BLISS in the course of his rescarches is that the Forty-seventh Congress has actually voted \$10,000 for the improve ment of a channel in Canada. This is the East Neebish channel, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. The engineers say:

Several years ago the Canadian Government began deepening the channel through these rapids. This chan-nel lies in their sectors. From the annual report of their Minister of Public Works I was led to believe that they would deepen their channel here to sixteen feet. But work was unexpectedly suspended during last season, and a survey of the whole obstruction made by a party of Causdian engineers. Work on the improvement has not been resumed by them, and I do not believe that it will be because I am informed from perfectly reliable sources that they say that the best natural channel is or

And so our River and Harbor Congressmer vote \$10,000 for the prosecution of work in Canadian waters work, as it appears, only just now abandoned by the Canadian Government, because they have discovered that the American channel was better! Could the blind recklessness of chucklehead dishonesty

The other BLISS the River and Harbon BLISS of Brooklyn, whom we quote as a type of his species said a few days ago: 'The new work provided for in the bill only calls for the expenditure of \$600,000, an amount not at all proportionate to the increase of population and wealth." An explanation by River and Harbor Blass of his mathematics is now in order. Col. George Briss counts 49 new objects for which an appropriation is for the first time made. For these 49 new items \$1,798,000 is appropriated as a starter; while the engineers' estimates on 21 of the new items show that \$9,425,000 more will be needed. There are no estimates will certainly carry the aggregate expendi ture on the 49 new jobs up to \$15,000,000, and

very likely to \$20,000,000. Well, now for grand totals. Leaving out of consideration the item of \$4,123,000 for the Mississippi River—an exceptional appropriation which THE SUN holds to be quite as indefensible as the smaller jobs, although for different reasons-the bill gives \$14,620,000 for about 350 separate objects. But this mammoth appropriation is merely preliminary to still more monstrous appropriations in the immediate future. The jobs now in hand will cost, according to the actual esti mates of the engineers in cases where they have been submitted, and by proportion is other cases, not less than \$63,000,000. Ex perience shows that these jobs cost about wenty per cent, more than the estimates That carries the amount up to \$75,000,000 Now add the new jobs started this year, and which will require at least \$15,000,000 before

Si describer man - want or the selection of the

in the Brobdingnagian swindle which President ARTHUR vetoed, and which the Fortyseventh Congress passed over his veto, is

from \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000 Squarely put, the River and Harbor bill of 1882 is a hundred million dollar steal—a steal that will extract ten dollars on the average from the pocket of every individual voter and taxpayer in the United States. How do the people like that sort of legislation? How do they like that sort of logislator? Whether Republicans or Democrats, it will pay to keep these trading, jobbing, log-rolling, dishonest, traitorous River and Harbor Congressmen at home.

## They Should All Be Smashed !

A valued citizen of central New York ap peals to us to render some aid to Mr. HENRY S. HARRIS of the Fourth Congress district of New Jersey, on the ground that he is " good fellow."

We are sorry to say that this is a very in sufficient reason for supporting a candidate for Congress who is tarred all over with the tar of the River and Harbor steal. The circumstance that he is a good fellow and an intelligent man makes his offence the more helnous, and his punishment should be more exemplary. A professional seamp caught in dishonest ways is much less pernicious than a man of respectable appearance and whole-

Our advice to every citizen of the Fourth New Jersey district remains the same as it has been for the last three months. Let every man do everything in his power to beat HENRY S. HARRIS!

After searching far and near, the Republican State Committee have at last found a substitute for Mr. HEPBURN as candidate for Congressman at Large. Yet we do not think that Mr. CARROLL will beat Gen. SLOCUM.

In his speech announcing his withdrawal from the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches, yesterday, HENRY WARD BEECHER tried to explain the state of his religious belief, or lack of belief. It is almost pitiable thing to see this disgraced, be smirched, adulterous, and perjured clergyman in the delirium of norror as he feels himsel condemned by that religion of which he has oen an unfaithful and traitorous minister. He turns every way for refuge, except to the only refuge there can be for him-repentance and onfession. He would reconstruct the universe and prescribe attributes to Gop Himself in order to find a means of escape. He is particu larly horrified by the idea of eternal punish ment, and it is not wonderful that HENRY WARD BEECHER should tremble at the though of hell, and cut loose from all who believe in it. But what an abomination in the nostrils of the community is this unrepentant adulterer blaspheming under the false cloak of a Christian minister.

That seems to us a very silly crank who wants to have the World come out and support Judge Pologa. The World is now supporting Mr. CLEVELAND with efficiency, and why any man who is on the CLEVELAND side should desire to diminish the number either of newspapers or of citizens who are in favor of this excellent candidate is more than we are able to understand. For our part, when we are in a fight we think it is always better to have as big an army with us as possible; and the more w are interested in a cause the less we would repel any help that may be offered. The writer of the letter we are speaking of proclaims himself "a Sun Democrat;" but we fear that from reading THE Sun he has not drawn the proper amount of intellectual improvement.

District Attorney McKeon speaks plainly of his determination to put a stop to illegal voting at the coming election if he can. said to a reporter on Monday that he would be obliged to any one who called his attention to a case of fraudulent registration or voting within the past five years-the limit set by the statute of limitations governing criminal prosecutions. In addition, Mr. McKnox declared his purpose of watching the registry lists and ballot boxes at the coming election, and of dealing out the speediest possible justice, without regard to party, to any detected violator of the election laws. It will pay repeaters and colonized voters to give heed to his warning.

The great comet still shines brilliantly for more than an hour before sunrise, and shows to better advantage now than last week wher the bright moonlight dimmed it. Yesterday morning its tail, which was distinctly forked at the end, was fully eighteen degrees long and astonishingly bright. There is evidently some disturbance going on in the nucleus, as it has several times been seen separated into two or three parts, which afterward closed up again. It is not a new idea to astronomers that the nucleus of a comet may consist of many fragments held together by mutual attraction. The thought becomes almost startling h ever, in view of the phenomena presented by the present comet. Think of these huge cometic masses rushing madly forward, whirling round and round, yet held together in the leash of gravitation, plunging through the flery outer atmosphere of the sun, and then hurled forth again, clashing and crashing, with tremendous smoke and flame and fury, yet unable to burst the bonds that hold them! It is no wonder that the inhabitants of the sun's family of peaceful and steady-going worlds are amazed and terrifled by the furious appear ance of his queer visitors from the depths of space.

Some months ago we heard much of the misdoings of the Mayor of Adrian, in the State of Michigan, who fled from the wrath of his townspeople. Now the Mayor of Long Island been indicted for alleged embezzloment of the city's money. But the skies of the Mayors are not all dark. Mayor Low of Brooklyn has won applause by hiring a hall for a speech, and Mayor CLEVELAND of Buffalo, having conducted himself with distinction in his office, is to be made Governor of the chief State in the Union. The opportunities of Mayors are

If anybody has any doubt of the advisability of making the canals of New York free. we think it would be removed by the convincing arguments in a letter just written by HORATIO SEYMOUR to the Chairman of the Free Canal Union of New York, Mr. SEYMOUR shows that the fears of some of the inhabitants of portions of the State which are not contiguous to the canals that their taxes will be increased by making the canals free are unfounded. On the contrary, experience shows that they will cut down their share of taxation by the adoption of the Free Canal amendment which will give growth and prosperity to New York city. Hostility to free canals. he says, has been shown in the Congress districts made up of Franklin and St. Lawrence and Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, and yet the representatives of those dis tricts in Congress voted for the liver and Harbor bill, the most important expenditure of which is designed to turn commerce away from New York. The canels lessen the charges for getting the produce of the farmers to mar ket, and tend to keep down railroad rates. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Mr. SEYMOUR adds, has declared that it can carry freights to New York as low as they can be carried to Baltimore or Philadelphia, but it It does so it is threatened with a railroad war So our commercial interests are controlled by decrees issued by foreign corporations, and the cost of these decrees is many times greater than that of making the canals free.

The Future Home of the Late Czar's Widow.

From the London Truth. Princess Dolgorouki, the widow of the Inte Car, who is new staying at Biarcit, has been for some time necotating with the heirs of Prince Treder, the Netherlands for the Schioss and exists of Muskau, which is one of the first country sents in northern tire many. The price demanded is \$400.000. Muskau for merly belonged to Prince Packier, who fifty years ago was well known in English society.

FOLGER AND ARTHUR IN THE SARA-TOGA CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- It is well authenticated that Judge Fo'ger has seriously com plained that after he had yielded to his wish to become a candidate Gen. Arthur did not cause to be put forth an effort to give him such majority in the Convention as would have given moral weight to its action and left no doubt o

his being the popular choice.

Folger desired the nomination as much as Arthur desired him to have it. Their reasons ran in contrary directions. Folger believed the nomination would be an election, and that an election would be a stepping stone for further advancement. In the latter idea it is not probable Arthur shared. The obvious lack of heartiness which was shown by the Adminstration was perfectly consistent with a want of sympathy with Folger's idea of the future. It was only during the last hours before the Saratoga Convention that determined efforts were put forth for Folger-after Arthur went

to New York, and when he found that Folger's case was dubious. Stalwart politicians were telegraphed to come to New York in haste and nominate Folger. Otherwise he would have failed. The Judge had an idea that he was going

through the Convention on a high wave of popular favor. His disappointment was great. His complaint that he was not supported with zeal is well grounded. After the nomination, Arthur felt the neces

sity of putting forth every effort to elect the candidate. The ulterior reasons still existed and still exist. One of Arthur's closest friends told him he had committed a great blunder He should have seen to it, as he could have done, that Folger had a majority so great as would have prevented all cavil, or else had nothing to do with the business, which would have taken Folger out of the field.

It was a bad job, explicable by the cross pur poses concerning Folger's candidacy. He reached too far. Arthur put his shoulder under too little. The Judge may not reach the stepping stone which was to serve him so well. Arthur may not realize the change in the Treasury Department which he desires so

## The President's Age and Weight.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SHI: Please let no know the age and weight of President Arthur at resent date.

A TROY SUBSCRIBER.

President Arthur ate a birthday cake last on Oct. 5, while on his vacation at Alexandria Bay. He was 52 years old. We believe he was weighed also at the time, but the record has never been made public. We should say that he weighed about 250 pounds.

The Temptations of Clergymen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While I do not deny the guilt of Henry Ward Beecher, whom you so mercilessly expose, I have this to say in extenuation We should judge men isniently when their surround-ings tempt them day by day to the commission of crim-inal acts. The observation of all teaches that clergy men are tempted to commit crimes of the particular kind Beecher is accused of, more than any other class of our professional men. The Church is sustained by women, without their influence and presence it would instantly collapse. Woman's impulsive nature gives a charm to all social and reign as meetings. The clergy are subjected not only to the charm of their presence on these occasions but are privileged to call at their homes and talk to them in private, and hear from their lips revelations of their inner life, details of which their own family are ignorant. Not only is entire confidence reposed in the clergy man, but he is regarded as a sort of denigrod, and he hears praises of himself from women which in toxicates him with its fervor, and unsettles his moral perceptions, his sense of right and wong. As I have intimated, he, beyond all other professional men, is sore; tempted.

NES YORK, Oct. 10. NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

Anglo-Irish Assassins in Egypt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The assertion of German officers in Egypt that the British butchered the wounded at Tel-el-Kehir is corroborated from other sources. An English correspondent, writing to a London journal, after ridiculing the report that Wolseley praised the Eighteenth Royal Irish in his de-spatches because he is himself an Irishman, continues as lows: "We have private accounts which make ou this exploit of the Irish regiment at Teles. Kehlr worthy to rank with that of the Irish corps at Cremona, or these same Eighteenth—then a grenadier regiment—at Bunker

to rank with that of the Irish corps at Cremons, or these same Eighteenth—then a greinadier regiment—at Bunker Hill. The regiment started in line with another regiment of Graham's brigade. They received a volley as they moved. The Eighteenth, unlike any other corps engaged, naver fired a shot; but, observing in its most literal sense the General's order in use the steel alone, broke in to a rush, and with the historic yell leaped into the ditch, climbed the face of the rampar; and were inside and at work with the bayonet a good five minutes hed carried them well to the second line of intrenchments, for the enumy hardly made a slow of resistance. First heavingsta accounted for 117 of them, besides the numbers killed on the run to the second line. And while these triah mercenaries were bayoneting the wounded and nuresisting Expytian particles in the interest of the English Government, the Dublin journals contained the account of hundreds of framilies thrown out on the high way by that same Government in Connaught—where the Enyral Irish cause from—and mothers with newborn babes dying on improvised hede of seaweed.

Money Watting for Depositors

To the Editon of The Sun-Sir: The communication of "J. T." published in The Sex of Oct. 6 calling the attention of depositors of the failed Mutua Benefit Savings Bank to the fact that unclaimed divi-dends were in my custody for distribution, has had the effect of informing quite a number of persons entitled to such unclaimed balances of the manner of precuring the same. This is evidenced by the numerous applications received by me since the publication referred to. The unclaimed balances of the following named failed

avings banks are in my hands for distribution, namely Mutual Renefit Savings Rank, New York city. Trades Savings Bank, New York city. Alamichan Santas Savings Bank, New York city. Have the New York city. Have the New York city.

triental Savings Baok, New York edy.
Haverstraw Savings Bank, New York edy.
Scentity Savings Rank, New York edy.
Scentity Savings Rank, New York edy.
Scentity Savings Rank, New York edy.
Clinton Savings Bank, New York edy.
This information is animally reported to the Legislature, and at that time gains a mention in the press. So,
many fail to notice, that I have no doubt its present
publication would be a public service.
Applicants for unclaimed dividends should forward
their pass books to me, accompanied by a written order
for the balance due. The affairs of the remaining failed
savings banks are still in the hands of their respective
receivers, to whom applications for information should
be addressed.

A. B. Hyrans.
Supt. Bank Department State of New York.

Albank, the U.S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are assured that 4 Acto 5 A. M. is the best time to obse the comet. I have accordingly risen several times a that hour, and thought the comet was unsurpassed Judge of my surprise and delight, however, when a sweake this morning at 4 o'clock and saw the come blazing with a brilliancy exceeding by far what I had seen II previously. It appeared like a tremendous streak of Ising fire and seemed very near the earth. I car only account for the descript prilliance by the fact that the context principle of the previous streak appearance. I noticed very plantly the division in the appearance. I noticed very mean the division is the appearance. I noticed very mean the division is the superfined the division in the superfined the division is the superfined the division of the rest of the tail. I hope your readers will not full to rise at 4 instead of 5, and they will be rewarded with to rise at 4 instead of 5, and they will be rewarded water a sight that may not again occur for a thousand verse. Judge of my surprise and delight, however, when

Smoking Cigarettes. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Is there any possible remedy with which to break the habit . king eigarettes? I have tried most everything the been told me, and now can hardly speak, having very ly fast my voice. J. H. Draxe, 497 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

> We Can't Go Beated the Returns. They tell us, and prove it too well

How that recent convention of ours Had a very ansavery smell, Unlike the sweet odor of flowers. I grieve and lament, as do you My bosom with wrathfulness burns ut, Republicans, what shall we do! We can't go behind the returns.

But this is a question of fact. And the jury must step up to taw. Endorsing each tortuous act one point among questions so mixed My legal eye clearly discerns-

And don't go behind the returns

Fraud vitiates all things in law;

By patrotinge, forgery, fraud. The ticket, they tell us, was made such methods I cannot appland, Nor sanction a bargain or trade All britery, wrong, and deceit My spirit undnuntedly spurns; But the work, you perceive, is complete

And we can't go behind the returns The deed that is done must endure. And your former Chief Justice is seen As a sacrifice, willing and sure.
To Smyth and Steve French's machine. The man who was high may be low.

And much a poor candidate learns; But one thing we certainly know-We can't go behind the returns.

The lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted and an incurable complaint often established therein. Dr. Japanes Expectorant is an effective remedy for coupins and cold and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs—446.

THE REPUBLICAN SITUATION. Views and Purposes of Lifelong Re-

From the Uties Morning Herald. The signs of despondency, disgust, and opposition that are floating in public are as nothing to those that appear in private. They are the decorations on public buildings along the principal avenues. One who has the op-portunity to go through the back streets and along country roads sees that the same spirit everywhere prevails. The Herald's columns have reflected the signs of revolt visible to the public eye; it has made mention of some of the prominent decorations." It purposes now to give reports from the back streets and the country; that is, it will give the public a view of the feeling entertained by people who think and vote; who do not hold office, but are interested in good government; who are Repub licans from principle, and not from selfishness To this end it presents excerpts from a mass o letters-so many as its space will allow-re ceived from Republicans in various parts of the State. They are samples of letters that have been coming to us daily since the national Administration, through patronage and purchase

and forgery, triumphed at Saratoga. A lifelong and eminent Republican of St. Lawrence county concludes a four-page protest against the "crime of Saratoga" in these words The Herald truly represents the feeling up here Though many Republicans will vote the ticket, it will be with a God-forgive-me air.

Accompanying an order for the Herald, Hunter (Greene county) voter writes:

I am a Republican, and have voted that ticket eve ince I have been a voter, but will not vote for Folge this year because I cannot endorse Mr. Arthur's interference in our State politics, and cannot support Mr. Carpenter's trade of conviction for place. The only way to keep the President from interfering is to rebuke hi

A business man of Little Falls, whose Repub licanism is not to be doubted, writes: Hurrah for your grand and truthful editorials of yes

Here are two sentences from a note by a Utican whose name is a voucher for the truth of the second assertion: Grover Cleveland is our an this fall. It will be the

first time I ever voted the Democratic ticket. An observing gentleman, whose part in life is quite apart from politics, but who uniformly votes the Republican ticket, writes from the

town of Kirkland, this county: The course of the Herald meets with general approval here. If the State generally shows as serious bolt from Republican knavery the ticket cannot be elected. The most marked alen is the distress of th

One of the steadiest and bravest, as he is one of the most prominent, Republicans of New York city, in sorrow over the condition o things, concludes his letter in these words:

Some begin to think that Kelly's method is the only one left; that is to say, to show at the polls that we can outvote the marhine. . . No harm can con the election of a Democratic Governor this year, if that is the only lesson the machine will heed. Eighteen hundred and eighty four is far enough off, and it is well to show the machine managers that we are men and no MIRRAWA.

Ex-Senator Mills of Herkimer was quoted thefother day as saying that Herkimer county is "solid for Folger." From many letters, all of the same tenor, in reference to that assurance, we give an extract from one written by a stanch Republican of Newport:

If Senator Mills will come to Newport, he will change his mind in regard to Herkimer county being solid for Folger. I have talked with many Republicans, and have only found two that are solid for Folger. Of course there are more, but I have not met them.

The following extract is from the letter of prominent business man of the same county: I have always been a Republican, and always expect to be; but I am utterly disgusted with the tactics put in nomination Judge Folger. In other words, I am sick of Ring rule, and speak the sentiments of many Under the circumstances I can't vot for Judge Polger. I detest the tactics used by the Cont

An active Republican in southern Oneida one who, as he says, has always done his "best for the interests of the Republican party,

I cannot and will not austain the Saratoga nomination I am not alone in this movement. Some twenty five good, straight, loyal Garfield Republicans, to my personland, the Democratic nomines.

Writing in commendation of the Herald's utterances of Sept. 26, one of the most prominent whom the thought of voting a Democratic ticket is startling, says:

With no personal feelings against Folger, with none in favor of any other particular candidate, nor axes that need sharpening my feelings are such that I cannot support this nomination. I am too much of a Republ can to vote the Democratic ticket, too patriotic not to share the responsibility of voting; so have concluded that it is a good year to vote a Temperance ticket. And in voting the Temperance ticket I am voting for Repub

We add an extract from another Madison county letter, as it gives views from a portion

of another county: The Saratoga nominations fall like a wet blanket on the stanch Republicans of southern Madison and north ern Chenango. The defection is so large that it seems to me that the Independent organization ought to put a ticket in the field. It seems to me from the tone of conversation that half the Republicans here will bolt

An Otsego county gentleman, whom we know to be, as he claims to be, "a Republican from

Three-fourths of the Republicans of the Second Assen bly district of Otsego county heartily approve the senti-ments of the Ctica Heroid in regard to the Saratoga Convention. Although this district was represented by three Stalwarts, they were elected by Wadsworth or Cornell delegates through fraud and misrepresentation, and the result is, good Republicans who never scratched a ticke swear they will never support a ticket nominated through such trickery, and by Administration exactions and machine connivances.

A lifelong Republican of this county, tempo

rarily absent from the State, is in a quandary

whether to stay away till after election or return and oppose the ticket. He writes to the editor of this journal: Ever since the Saratoga Convention I am more and more displeased with the actions of that Convention, and I have been thinking: "What is my duty! To stay away from the canvass, or return to Onelda and use

what little influence I have in opposition to the machine nomination ! An order for special copies of the Herald of

Oct. 3 from Fulton county concludes with this observation: One-half of our Republicans will not support the Ar

We add here the words of a Jefferson county Republican, who has voted with the party since 1856, written under date of Oct. 6: Having been a resident in this election district over

forty years, I claim to know personally every voter of both political parties. After the nomination at Saratoga, and before any comments were made by the Republican papers, the party, almost to a men, was dissatisfied with the proceedings at that Convention. I have been in St. Lawrence county: the same dissatisfaction provails I think it is safe to say not more than one in ter of the Republicans will vote for the nomination at Saratoga. The Republicans of this district will, very many of them, vote the Prohibition ticket, others will vote the Democratic ticket. From what I can judge we will, or rather the saratoga Convention will, be whipped

The letters from which we have quoted bear dates ranging from Sept. 22 to Oct. 7. The extracts are representative of the entire productions, and of a mass of correspondence of like character. Not one of these letters but was written from a sense of sorrow, and no good Republican will read them but with regretregret that the Republican party has been ught so low, by solfish and designing men and Federal dictation, that the masses wh compose it are forced to the conviction that heroic treatment is necessary to its salvation and their own self-respect.

A Shameful Truth.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: While I feel gratified to see the ciergy taking an active part in the present campaign, repudiating the French proxy. I would have felt equally proud to see these reverend gen lemen come forward at the time and repudiate the great Presidential fraud of 1874. Naw Yosa, Oct. 10. SUNDEAMS.

-A New Hampshire mother, crazy with erief over the death of her boy, was found digging open

his grave, believing that he was ally -- Prof. Gould leaves the Newton Theological Seminary, a Massachusetts Baptist institut because his views have swerved from Calvinism.

-David C. Newson, a Justice of the Peace at Columbus, Ind., won a wager by riding naked at noon lay, in an open carriage, a distance of half a mile through the streets of the town.

-The original manuscript of "Maud Muller," as sent to the Washington National Era, contains a note from Whittier, in which he says that he has "tried to make something of the pastoral conditions of New England life, after the manner of the German poets." -While boys in the East are longing to be-

two ten year old Nebraska urchina after reading some story paper descriptions of New York life, hought two pistols with stolen money, and set out for this city to prome Bowery rumans. -Two miners announced in a Dakota barcom that they were going to dissolve partnership.
"Which of you is to withdraw!" was asked. "Can't tell

in carnest, too, for the men fought next day with piatols. and one received a mortal wound -Scranton has two singing societies, of about My voices each, composed almost wholly of Welsh miners and their families. Both the leaders are daily

tollers in the coal mines, and yet they have the time and ability to train the singers to take a conspicuous part in -Mr. Kinsley went to a Washington thea-tre, and was astounded to see that the dancer put down in the bills as Addie Weems was his wife. tensibly come to the city from Richmond to visit rela-tives, and had never hinted at any inclination toward the ballet. The husband forced his way through the

stage door, and would have appeared in the scene to drag the woman out if the stage manager had not withdrawn her quietly in the middle of a dance. -King Louis of Bavaria has some very extraordinary peculiarities. He likes to live in his own odd fashion, and despises the conventionalities of society. At the recent Bayreuth representation of " Parsital." the King was expected to be present, but he disap-pointed the curious public by remaining away. He has,

himself to constitute the entire audience -In the event of the establishment of postal savings banks in this country, where deposits as small as one centimay be received, a good opportunity will occur to test the old proverb which admonishes us to take care of the pence and let the pounds take care of themselves. In England last year such small deposits aggregated \$12,500,080. Another instance of the result of this policy is afforded by the fact that the Bank of England has obtained \$716,330 by reckoning in its own avor in settlements of transactions involving

-The wit of Sergeant Ballantine appears to be of a very caustic character. When, some years ago, a distinguished journalist was forced to appear in the witness box, the Sergeant, just before cross-examining coolly observing, "There is flour on your nose, sir." On another occasion he publicly rebuked Mr. Justice Haw-kins—then Mr. Hawkins, Q. C.—for his inveterate love of accumulating wealth, assuring him that he had much more money than he would ever need in this life, that he could not possibly hope to take the surplus away with him, and that if he did it would most certainly melt.

-An aged, crippled woman kept hold of the handrail, after alighting from a Louisville street car, and thereby was thrown down, breaking her hip A jury gave her a verdict for \$2,500, but this has been set aside by the Court of Appeals, which says: "A carrier of passengers for hire is required to use the utmost care and skill which prodent men are accustor under like circumstances, and no more; there error to instruct the jury that the defendant, a street railway company, 'was bound, as far as human fore-sight and care would enable it, to carry the plaintiff with safety.' This instruction prescribed the utmost care and

largest foresight of the most skilful human being. -The club room of the City of London Chess Club, held at Mountet's Hotel, in London, was erowded on Sept. 27 to witness the annual performance of Mr. Blackburne, the "blindfold chess player," who had undertaken to play eight games simultaneously with as many members of the club. The team opposed to him was the strongest he has yet played in London, none of them being under what is technically called "pawn and two strength." Mr. Blackburne was not literally blindfolded, but he sat at the far end of the room with his back toward the players, so that he could not possibly see the boards or the men, and he had to depend for the conduct of the games entirely on

-It is related by the Boston Transcript that James Russell Lowell once wrote a careful article on American humor and sent it anonymously to the Allon-tic. A few weeks afterward he admitty led Editor James T. Fields to the subject. Mr. Fields said: "We get a great deal of manuscript on humor, but it is so poor that we cannot use it. I threw into the waste basket the other day a long screed christened the 'Essence of Amer-ican Bumor,' which should have been styled the 'Essence of Nonsense,' for a more absurd farrage of stuff I have never seen." Lowell burst into laughter and in formed Fields of the authorship of the article. The exjokes. "Indeed it is." responded Lowell, "and the best joke I ever played. I never thought highly of my scrib-bling, but I didn't believe it was the most ridiculous far-

rage of stuff you had ever seen." -Emil Deckert, a German essavist, has been considering the prediction that North America will commercially overwhelm Europe, and his conclusion is that Europe will always hold itsown, through advantages in the way of geographical situation, soil, and climate. The foreign commerce of Europe," he says, " is twice as large as that of all the rest of the world together. In all manner of productions it likewise predominates. In the matter of coal and con the European countries produce annually almost four times as much as those of North America. Europe still possesses three times as many sheep, the fields of Europe still produce three times as much much grain and four times as much wheat as those of North America, while on orth America, while on that side of the ocean the in dustrial establishments have two and a half times as-

much power in steam shrines as those of America -A Mr. Edney of England married the sister of his first wife. On the death of the second wife, he described her in the notice of burial sent to Archdea. con Philipotts as Eliza Jane Edney, otherwise Eliza Jane con Philipotts as Edua Jame Educy, otherwise Eliza Jame Brokenshir, on which the Archideacon wrote to tell him that he had been guilty of a misdemeanor, and insisted that the notice should be amended, and that Mrs. Educy should be described only by the name of Brokenshir. Mr. Educy has declined to pay attention to this. Miss Brokenshir, by the injustice of the English law, was not really experted. legally married in Engiand to Mr. Edney, but having assumed the name of Edney, she had precisely as much right to it as the Archdeacon to that of Philipotts. A letter of sympathy received by Mr. Edney from Lord Houghton says: "I shall ask your leave to allude to the case the next time I bring the Deceased Wife's sister question before Parliament. The Archdescon's letter is unnecessarily rude even for his own object

-The amiable "Autograt of the Breakfast Table is an anglo-manine on the Egyptian question. In a letter published in England be says: "We are all burned up with drought in this part of New England. think more of your country and its troubles than we do of our brown fields and shrivelied harvests. We count every drop of English blood that sinks into the sands of Egypt aimost as if it were from the veins of our own countrymen. The understanding between the educated classes of the two countries and their sympathy with each other grow with every year. I have had myself so many kindly tokens of regard from Bingland that I al-most feel as if I had a home there." After this goodygoody reference to his English friends he goes on to say that "the good feeling between the two branches of the same great race is not likely to be destroyed by the broatality and ignorance of the Irish population in America.

-The writing of a letter to the wife of a darling." he said in the course of several pages of equal ly tender sentiment. I can never be reconciled to the cruel circumstances that prevent our enjoying each oth-er's society. I feel like defying all the rules and circumstances of swiety; and, indeed, if I did not fear that it would rause you more anxiety and perplexity by my com-ing to see you and walking on the atreet whenever I had the opportunity. I would certainly do so, regardless of the gossip of the people. As I came down fr sense of leneliness came upon me that I could hardly bear up under it. Oh, my sweet pet, if you can think of any way that I can come to you at any time I hope you will tell me, and if there is any place that you can meet me at any time, I will be willing to do so." The husband found the letter.

-An examination has been going on at Brasenose College, Oxford, which marks the abolition of one of the richest abuses in the university. In 1881 a Mr. Hulme founded four exhibitions, which were to be confined to members of Brasenose. The property being situate in Manchester, has enormously increased in value, and latterly there have been seventeen ext bitions, each of the annual value of £135 in each and £2 in books. They were held for four years, and any mem per of the college who had resided three years was eligible. There was no pretence of any examination, and the authorities of the college had nothing to do with the elections, which were vested absolutely in the Dean of Manchester and the rectors of Prestwich and Bur-The Charity Commissioners have lately co-channed the whole of Hulme's bequest, and the seventeen office whi bitions have now been replaced by competitive schol-arahips, tenable only on strict condition of residence, diligence, and good conduct